FBIS DAILY REPORT

CONTENTS

Latin America

Vol VI No 002 *3 January 1980*

ARGENTINA

Developmentists Criticize National Economic Policy B 1
Briefs: Nuclear Accelerator B 1

COLOMBIA

President Turbay Gives New Year's Address to Nation F 1

PANAMA

Healthy-Looking Shah Visits Royo at El Valle de Anton N 1
Student Delegation Departs on Visit to Tehran N 1
Possibility of Sea-Level Canal To Be Discussed With Japan N 1
Minister Announces Changes in Government Structure N 2
[LA ESTRELLA DE PANAMA 29 Dec]

CENTRAL AMERICA

COSTA RICA

Note of Condemnation Issued to Soviet Embassy on Afghanistan P 1
Public Security Ministry Orders Resgistration of Foreigners P 1

EL SALVADOR

Further Reportage on Growing Political Crisis P 2
Armed Forces Reject Ultimatum P 2
Labor Minister, Attorney General Resign P 2
Education, Agriculture Ministers Resign P 2
End of Crisis Predicted P 3
Farabundo Marti Organization Praises Cuban Revolution [Havana] P 3

NICARAGUA

Cuban Influence, Guidance in Island Claim Denied P 3
Junta Issues Decree on 200-Mile Territorial Sea Limits P 4
[BARRICADA 24 Dec]
Ramirez Defends Sea Limits [LA PRENSA 26 Dec] P 5
Relations Planned With All Nations Except Israel P 6
Workers Front Leader Darce Pressured by Sandinists P 7
[EL PUEBLO 21 Dec]
Nunez Apologizes For Raid on CTN Offices P 7
Communist Party Offices Searched by EPS P 8
[EL PUEBLO 13 Dec]
Party Accepts FSLN Apologies P 8
[EL PUEBLO 14 Dec]

CUBA

Brezhnev, Kosygin Congratulate Castro on Anniversary Q 1
GDR, Ethiopia Congratulate Castro Q 1
Cypriot Communists Send Congratulations Q 1
Ustinov Greets Raul Castro Q 2
Nicaraguan Armed Action Anniversary Marked Q 2
DAILY WORLD Says Attackers of UN Mission Go Unpunished Q 2
Pinar del Rio Government Holds Regular Session Q 3
Camacho Chairs State Security Organs Award Ceremony Q 3
ANAP Members Urged To Continue Socialist Changes in Farming Q 3
Academy of Sciences National Review Meeting Opens Q 4
Commentary Calls for Firmness in All Activities Q 4
Briefs: Doctors to Guyana; Mexican Cultural Ties; CTC Harvest Appeal Q 5

CARIBBEAN

CARIBBEAN AFFAIRS

CARICOM Secretary Disappointed in Talks With Canada S 1

BARBADOS

Communications Minister Lindsay Bolden Resigns S 1

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

Amity Group Calls for Relations With Cuba [Havana] S 1

ST LUCIA

Louisy Rejects New Proposal That He Step Down S 2

ST VINCENT

New Parliament Sworn In, Opposition Leader Named S 2

GUYANA

PNC Expresses Optimism on Country's Future T 1
Hydropower, Aluminum Smelter Projects Planned T 1
[ADVOCATE-NEWS 25 Dec]
Voluntary Arbitration Proposed for Bauxite Industry T 2
Consumers Alerted to Possible Flour Price Hike T 2

DEVELOPMENTISTS CRITICIZE NATIONAL ECONOMIC POLICY

PY022039 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1540 GMT 29 Dec 79 PY

[Excerpts] Buenos Aires, 29 Dec (NA)--Leaders of the Developmentist Movement--which has in its ranks former Argentine President Arturo Frondizi--have issued a document in which they evaluate the armed forces' political proposal and issue a harsh criticism of the national economic policy which, according to them, "is trying to integrate our economy into a transnational system."

In a statement that is also signed by Rogelio Frigerio, Americo Garcia, Rogelio Crespo and Francisco Aguirre, the Developmentists state that if "the present socioeconomic guidelines continue to be enforced, proposals such as the one that was recently issued are liable to follow the regrettable path of previous experiences. They end up being 'institutionalized' and are, therefore, a big frustration."

The Developmentists state that this political proposal can only be welcomed by "an electoral sector which, although it may be silent and does not issue criticisms, is only seeking the failure of the proposal and the discrediting of the military process."

They also urge the government to listen to the "demands and protests made by the social classes, sectors and organizations affected by the crisis." They add that if the present socioeconomic situation does not change, the organic, public and fruitful dialog that Argentina needs and its armed forces aspire to will not be achieved."

In the document they regret that the "political proposal again resorts to banishments. This is regrettable, since it is undemocratic and weakens popular forces."

The document adds that "it is evident that the most dynamic and powerful group, in the sense of having influence on basic guidelines, is the economic sector, which relies on other government organizations, the law and political plans to achieve its goals." The Developmentists believe, moreover, that this economic group "instead of serving the armed forces process is serving itself, since it goes against the objectives of the process and tries to repeat fruitless experiences."

They note that the "economic leadership is not at fault because of the way it enforces the program," but rather that "the basic guidelines of the program itself are faulty." Their document adds that "the economic leadership has not fulfilled its promise of achieving a productive economy, since speculative financial activity has been constantly benefited by its measures, to the detriment of all productive sectors.

"Moreover, it has not fulfilled its promise of controlling inflation, since after almost 4 years of hard sacrifices, the compounded monthly rate is still higher than that registered during the previous government."

BRIEFS

NUCLEAR ACCELERATOR--Carlos Castro Madero, president of the National Atomic Energy Commission, CNEA, attended a ceremony inaugurating the project for the construction of the Tandar nuclear accelerator. [Buenos Aires CLARIN in Spanish 31 December 79 p 8 PY]

PRESIDENT TURBAY GIVES NEW YEAR'S ADDRESS TO NATION

PA300416 Bogota Domestic Service in Spanish 0100 GMT 30 Dec 79 PA

[Radio and television New Year's address to the nation by Colombian President Julio Cesar Turbay Ayala from Narino Palace, Bogota--recorded 28 December]

[Excerpts] At the conclusion of the official work of 1979, I am again talking to my fellow countrymen to briefly summarize to the nation what has been done, to state my gratitude to the citizens for the cooperation I have received for the hard work of the government and to state wishes for the well-being of all Colombians in the coming year.

There were many events this year, some of which were ordinary and others of which were beyond human control. These different events make a divided analysis necessary.

In 1979, the Colombian economy experienced a rapid growth in production and had a high employment level, but inflation also grew. The increase of the gross national product will probably be about 5.5 percent, and the unemployment rate will be approximately 8 percent, although the number of people finding work increased.

These two excellent results were negatively affected by a growing inflation that resulted in an average 28-percent increase in the cost of living. It could then be said that the economy had on the one hand a rapid growth and more employment and on the other growing inflation.

Regarding politics, the relations of the executive with political parties--particularly with those that form part of the government coalition--have been very cordial and harmonious. Under the policy of understanding, we have enjoyed peace, well-being and progress. Activities are taking place in a normal atmosphere that is truly encouraging.

It is true that relations between the parties and the government have been good. On the other hand, the internal situation of the parties themselves does not seem to follow the same spirit that prevails in their understanding with the executive. As president of the republic, I must tell the constitutional coalition party chiefs that I am very grateful for the patriotic and positive cooperation which I have received from all of them.

It is not the government's job to interfere in the internal affairs of political parties. Therefore, we have abstained from any strategic move which might tend to maintain the division among those who honestly cooperate in the good development of this administration. Obviously, the government would like to see unity between the two parties which have through the years decided the historical fate of the republic. Surely, if they were free from the cares of bitter disputes, they would be in better shape to serve the national interests.

Cabinet crisis: Quite often the cabinet crisis has been the subject of political commentaries in which the presidential attitudes have not agreed with the press. The presidential cabinet has at all times had the full support of the chief of the executive, who has had in his ministers brilliant and experienced collaborators. Their work has been excellent and, besides the recognition of the chief of state, they deserve the respect of the nation, which recognizes these distinguished public officials as good and unselfish servants of the people.

It is very possible and logical that after the elections I shall study the requests which some collaborators have insistently presented to allow them to return to their professional activities. Any decision I may make on this matter will have no relation to the electoral results of this coming March. The adequate and successful representation in the government will be the one resulting from the congressional elections immediately before the presidential elections and not the intermediate one.

This obvious explanation does not mean however, that we are facing an imminent cabinet crisis.

Subversion: The struggle against subversion, smuggling and drug traffic has continued at a faster rate, and although we have had positive results, the situation is not completely satisfactory. In spite of the courageous and patriotic efforts of the authorities and armed forces, it is true that there still are outbreaks of subversion. This factor, added to the long time required by courts martial, will force the dispositions of Decree 19-23 of 1978 to be extended against the will of the government.

However, there is a determination to eliminate in the future exceptional procedures, as soon as the codes which complement the constitutional reforms have been issued and the responsible parties of the crimes judged by military justice have been sentenced.

The struggle against drug trafficking has shown a positive balance for the military forces, the attorney general's office and the national police. The cargoes of marihuana and cocaine seized are valued at several million pesos, the vehicles seized number several hundred, the weapons and ammunition captured make up a veritable arsenal and the number of imprisoned Colombians and Americans reached 1,300.

After having fulfilled this formidable task, there is still much to be done. The government will not fail in the great battle against this type of crime which despite intervention grows, expands and multiplies like a cancer. In spite of everything, we are adamant in our determination to stop this threat and punish the guilty.

International affairs: This past year was noted for our intensive and fruitful international activities. In May, during the celebration of the first 10 years of the Cartagena Agreement, the presidents of the five member countries, invited by Colombia, expanded the political and economic dimensions of the agreement. It was agreed to expand the operational field and establish contacts with other integrationist groups. The Colombian president was assigned by his colleagues the task of negotiating the respective agreements at the EEC headquarters in Brussels.

Contact was made and talks advanced between EEC officials and the Cartagena Agreement members. Negotiations indicate that in the near future we can achieve the first institutional agreement between the two sides. This will be a very important event in expanding commercial ties and acquiring new sources of finance and technology.

The creation of the Andean foreign ministers tribunal, congress and council will greatly strengthen the economic and democratic integration policy. In a few months it has traveled a long and surprising path, placing the Cartagena Agreement on the same level as institutions like the EEC.

Nicaragua and Bolivia: Within the new aspects of Andean politics, the foreign ministers have played a decisive role in the events that have favored the return to democracy in Nicaragua and Bolivia. In this respect I must state that the Colombian Government wants to see representative institutions fully consolidated in our sister countries.

The statements by the Nicaraguan revolutionary government leaders with regard to an alleged claim on the San Andres and Providencia islands and on the cays and atolls which complement them deserve, it is true, our total rejection. But this is no reason for our country to weaken its appreciation for a country which suffered dictatorship for long years and which needs unselfish and sincere cooperation in order to restore democracy.

Colombia's rights are so clear and solid that they do not require any show of power on our part. Also not required is any offending of the members of a government which we have recognized as legitimate and which surely will not allow itself to be swayed by an imperialist attitude.

I cannot conceive of the reborn Nicaraguan democracy as an annexationist power. I want to believe that we will easily restore harmony with the members of the Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction of Nicaragua, a country for which we feel sincere affection and which we want to see prosperous and democratic.

The Security Council: As is well known, Colombia has been proposed for election to the Security Council to represent Latin America. Our country has always stated that it is willing to abide by the will of the majority of the group of nations that it would be representing at the highest international organization.

The letters exchanged by President Castro and the president of Colombia clearly state the powerful reasons why our country should be the one to defend the regional autonomy which serves as the basis for understanding between the states that compose the United Nations.

The day it is decided to impose representatives on each geographic region against the region's will as a result of a joining of forces of other sectors, the principles of equity and harmony that serve as the foundation of the world organization will be destroyed.

The flags, expecting a new honor, have been the reason for the position adopted by the San Carlos Foreign Ministry. [sentence as heard] Such a position has been criticized at home and abroad, expecially by those who believe that Colombia can throw away its traditional opinions on the functioning of the organization which was created, with the participation of Colombia, at the historic conference of San Francisco.

We committed ourselves to a passionate struggle. We were joined by four of the five permanent members of the Security Council and the majority of the Latin American countries, and we have had the honorable and reiterated support of the West European democracies.

The latest results of the voting in the United Nations are arriving even as I make this recording. Whatever the result is, I believe Colombia has demonstrated that it does not easily resign itself to seeing regional autonomy sink in the midst of the world organization.

At no moment have we adopted the hateful, negative position of presenting obstacles to the legitimate aspirations of Cuba. We have always acted in a generous manner, understanding that in democratic confrontations it is natural to either win or lose without either result affecting our decision to have cordial relations with all the governments, and especially with those with which we maintain diplomatic relations.

HEALTHY-LOOKING SHAH VISITS ROYO AT EL VALLE DE ANTON

PA021948 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1852 GMT 2 Jan 80 PA

[Text] Panama, 2 Jan (ACAN-EFE)--Mohammad Reza Pahlavi, former shah of Iran, left Contadora Island last Sunday and was the guest of President Aristides Royo in El Valle de Anton, where he spent a visit which he himself described as "happy." The shah left for El Valle de Anton, 100 km southwest of Panama City, aboard a Panamanian Air Force helicopter accompanied by his wife Farah and his children, who have joined the family on Contadora Island.

President Royo and the shah walked through the village of El Valle, and its inhabitants were able to see the happy face of the former Iranian monarch. Witnesses to the event told ACAN-EFE that the shah has gained weight and looks much healthier than he did on 15 December when he arrived on Contadora Island from an airbase in Texas.

Farah Diva spoke at length with President Aristides Royo's wife in Spanish. Farah Diva speaks Spanish almost perfectly after taking classes and practicing during her exile in Mexican territory.

The shah and his family, accompanied by the Royo couple and a group of friends, enjoyed a countryside lunch buffet at the home of Avelina Gonzalez Revilla. During the lunch, the shah said that he feels quite recovered, content and satisfied with his stay in Panama.

This is the first trip by the former Iranian monarch off Contadora Island where he has been living since arriving in Panama on 15 December. Contadora Island is located 35 nautical miles from the capital city and has been equipped with extensive security measures to protect the Iranian royal family.

STUDENT DELEGATION DEPARTS ON VISIT TO TEHRAN

PA030140 Panama City Televisora Nacional in Spanish 2315 GMT 2 Jan 80 PA

[Text] Our fellow worker, Jose Hernandez, left for Tehran this afternoon accompanying a group of Federation of Panamanian Students [FEP] members. He expects to report on the situation in Tehran by making direct telephone calls from the Iranian capital. The FEP delegation is headed by its secretary general, Mario Panther. The Panamanian students and newsman Hernandez, of our television station, go as guests of the Iranian students.

POSSIBILITY OF SEA-LEVEL CANAL TO BE DISCUSSED WITH JAPAN

PA022126 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1829 GMT 2 Jan 80 PA

[By Francisco Rubiales]

[Text] Panama, 2 Jan (ACAN-EFE)--Panamanian President Aristides Royo will visit Japan on 24 March to iron out the details for the Japanese construction of a sea-level canal across Panama--a project which, if realized, would be the greatest of the 20th century.

When Panama secured sovereignty of the interoceanic waterway through the Torrijos-Carter treaties, it also acquired the commitment to keep this waterway open and efficient for all the nations of the world. This implies studying the world traffic needs and raises the question as to whether the current canal is adequate for world trade needs, Eduardo Moran, Jr., President Royo's envoy who visited Japan in late November to discuss the sea-level canal, told ACAN-EFE today.

Moran, who visited Japan accompanied by Mike Gravel, Democratic senator from Alaska, believes that the Japanese are right when they say that the present canal with locks is obsolete and will be even more so by the year 2000 when only 10 percent of world tonnage will be able to transit the canal.

Japanese private enterprise has been substantially interested in the project of building a sea-level canal which would permit the free transit of the Atlantic-Pacific oceans (and vice versa) of ships up to 5 million tons ballast and 300,000 tons load. The current canal permits only the transit of ships up to 60,000 tons, tonnage which is too costly for trade.

Panama demands that prior to the Japanese project a feasibility study be conducted to analyze, among other things, the impact of such a project on the Panamanian economy, the ecological effects, the importation and repatriation of manpower during the construction phase, the future of the current canal installations, and other subjects. This feasibility study would cost between $25 to $30 million and would take more than 3 years to complete.

"If the results are positive, as we hope, President Aristides Royo would dig the first shovel of soil in January 1984 at the latest," Eduardo Morgan, Jr. stated. The construction period of the canal would be from 8 to 10 years at a cost of $8.3 billion in 1979, which would imply that the total foreseeable expense, including the inflationary effect, would be some $12 billion.

The "Mitsubishi Corporation," which is the largest commercial enterprise in Japan, has been assigned to head the Japanese project, while "Penta Ocean Construction," the leading world firm on canals, has been selected as the principal engineering firm.

The sea-level canal could be realized only if the governments of Japan, the United States and Panama actively cooperate, said Morgan, who at all times exuded enthusiasm and faith in the project. "I appreciate the enthusiasm of the Japanese over the project and I believe that if the feasibility study proves positive, the sea-level canal is an unstoppable fact," Eduardo Morgan said. The man moving the United States in favor of the project is Senator Mike Gravel, Democratic senator from Alaska, who is enthused with the idea which would also benefit Alaskan oil exports toward the eastern coast of the United States.

Japan, together with the United States, is the principal client of the current canal. Of the 154 million tons which passed through the Panama Canal in 1979, 41 million were connected with Japan.

To give a greater impulse to the project, Panamanian President Aristides Royo is preparing to write explanatory letters to U.S. President Jimmy Carter and to Japanese Prime Minister Masayoshi Ohira.

MINISTER ANNOUNCES CHANGES IN GOVERNMENT STRUCTURE

PA292227 Panama City LA ESTRELLA DE PANAMA in Spanish 29 Dec 79 pp 1, B-6 PA

[Text] Rogelio Fabrega Zarak, minister of presidency, announced changes yesterday in the structure of the national government. As a result of these changes the Agricultural Marketing Institute will be transferred to the Agricultural Development Bank and the Price Control Office. A canal coordinating commission will be created and the functions of the Panama Canal Authority will be distributed among the corresponding state institutions. He also announced the creation, at presidential level, of a state publicity and information directorate and said that the functions of the Commerce Ministry's small industry promotion department had been transferred to the National Bank.

For "the purpose of coordinating the planning and implementation of the state programs and policies," Minister Fabrega said, the institutions have been divided into sectors which will be under the responsibility of a minister who will inform the president every 3 months of progress and achievements. The sectors will be as follows: Commerce, industry and tourism; banking and finances; agriculture; education; health; housing; transportation; communications and energy.

The commerce, industry and tourism sector will be made up of the Ministry of Commerce and Industry, the Colon free zone, the Price Control Office, the Cerro Colorado Mining Development Corporation, the La Victoria Sugar Corporation, the Bayano cement plant, the Panamanian Tourism Institute and the National Financial Corporation.

The banking and finance sector will be made up of the Finance and Treasury Ministry, the national lottery, the President Remon Race Track, the national casinos, the savings bank, the national bingo games and the National Financial Corporation.

The agricultural sector will be made up of the Agricultural Development Ministry, the Agricultural Insurance Institute, the Agricultural Research Institute, the Agricultural Development Bank, Citrics of Chiriqui, the Bayano Integral Development Corporation, the National Machinery Enterprise [ENDEMA], the Bocas del Toro Integral Development Corporation, the Pacific Banana Corporation and the Atlantic Banana Corporation.

The education sector will be made up of the Ministry of Education, the Institute for the Training and Employment of Human Resources, the University of Panama, the National Culture Institute, the Panamanian Special Training Institute, the National Sports Institute and the Polytechnical Institute.

The health sector will be made up of the Health Ministry, the Social Security Institute, the National Aqueducts and Sewage Institute and the Sanitation Department. The housing sector will be made up of the Housing Ministry, the National Mortgage Bank and the savings bank. The labor sector will be made up of the Labor and Social Welfare Ministry and the Panamanian Labor Studies Institute. The transportation sector will be made up of the Public Works Ministry, the National Port Authority and the Chiriqui railroad. Finally, the communications and energy sector will be made up of the Presidency Ministry, civil aeronautics, the National Telecommunications Institute and the Hydraulic and Electric Power Resources Institute.

The presidency minister made the announcement shortly after Gustavo Gonzalez, minister of planning and economic policy, explained the details of the national budget, which Minister Fabrega described as "austere and productive."

When he announced the creation of a canal coordinating commission, Minister Rogelio Fabrega Zarak said that this would "give continuity to the work of the Panama Canal Authority and see that the ministries carry out their assigned tasks. The commission will also "give support and assistance to the Panamanian representatives in the Panama Canal area."

The reorganization also creates a preaudit by the general comptroller in all state institutions and establishes that public funds will be handled by the National Bank, except those established by international commitments.

Minister Gustavo Gonzalez, minister of planning and economic policy, in turn broke down the national budget for the 1980 fiscal year in the following manner: Some 575 million balboas will go toward current expenses and debt service, 464 million balboas for investments and 651 million balboas for autonomous institutions' budgets. This yields a total of 1.69 billion balboas. He also said that canal revenue will increase from 11 to 78 million balboas.

COSTA RICA

NOTE OF CONDEMNATION ISSUED TO SOVIET EMBASSY ON AFGHANISTAN

PA030150 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 0100 GMT 3 Jan 80 PA

[Excerpt] Costa Rica's position in view of the conflict that has arisen in Afghanistan was established this afternoon in a note the Foreign Ministry sent to the Soviet Embassy in San Jose. The minister of foreign relations, Rafael Angel Calderon Fournier, reads us the text of the statement:

[Begin Calderon Fournier recording already in progress] ...which regulates relations among nations, observers view with deep concern the present intervention of Soviet military forces in Afghanistan. This offensive constitutes a clear imperialist manifestation which directly affects the principle of free self-determination of nations consecrated by the UN Charter, thus evidently endangering world peace.

Costa Rica appeals for the sake of peace that the principle of nonintervention, which is the foundation and cornerstone of all international law, be effectively observed. This has been the communique issued by the Foreign Ministry today, 2 January 1980. [end recording]

PUBLIC SECURITY MINISTRY ORDERS REGISTRATION OF FOREIGNERS

PA030230 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 0100 GMT 3 Jan 80 PA

[Text] For the first time, all foreigners in our country, whatever their situation, will have to register with the Public Security Ministry Immigration Office, reported Rodolfo Quiros Cedeno, director of the office.

Quiros Cedeno said that the 40,000 enterprises operating in this country will have to report all their employees of other nationalities. Regarding nationalized citizens, he said that the control is general, whether they are residents or have work permits.

Mr Quiros Cedeno added that after the enterprises report their foreign employees to the immigration office, officials will check their reports by visiting the enterprises. Later the data will be put in a computer.

This work will be done jointly with the Costa Rican Social Security Institute and regional offices of the Ministry of Economy, Industry and Commerce. Mr Quiros Cedeno said that he will request that a decree be issued forcing all enterprises to report foreign employees, whether nationalized or with work permits.

He added that the project has the support of high-ranking authorities and may go into effect very soon.

He pointed out that there is no intention of persecuting foreigners and that this is being done only to add to the technical quality of the controls, something that is for the foreigners' own good.

EL SALVADOR

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON GROWING POLITICAL CRISIS

Armed Forces Reject Ultimatum

PA022030 Paris AFP in Spanish 2004 GMT 2 Jan 80 PA

[Excerpt] San Salvador, 2 Jan (AFP)--The Salvadoran Armed Forces today rejected as unacceptable an ultimatum issued 31 December by the cabinet demanding that the army come out in favor of the democratization promised to the country.

The conditions put forth by the cabinet, and supported by three civilian members of the government junta, were considered unacceptable by the Salvadoran Armed Forces which, nevertheless, reiterated their willingness to implement a certain number of economic and social measures that were promised the day after the October coup.

The armed forces, which said they will not tolerate any type of pressure, also affirmed that they could reshuffle the cabinet if this became necessary to carry out their task.

The resignation en masse of the cabinet members could occur at any moment, and the political crisis El Salvador is experiencing could become widespread, observers believe.

Labor Minister, Attorney General Resign

PA021649 Paris AFP in Spanish 1628 GMT 2 Jan 80 PA

[Text] San Salvador, 2 Jan (AFP)--The moderate leftist Nationalist Democratic Union Party (UDN) withdrew all its members from the Government of El Salvador today to protest the army's influence in political decisions.

Some of the resigning UDN members are Labor Minister Gabriel Gallego Valdez, the attorney general of the republic and the economy and culture deputy ministers.

On Sunday, almost the entire cabinet issued an ultimatum to the armed forces establishing today as the deadline for the military to come out in favor of the democratization promised following the coup d'etat that overthrew the regime of Gen Humberto Romero.

Education, Agriculture Ministers Resign

PA030004 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2324 GMT 2 Jan 80 PA

[Text] San Salvador, 2 Jan (ACAN-EFE)--The ministers of education and agriculture today joined the minister of labor in withdrawing from El Salvador's cabinet in the midst of the political crisis through which this Central American nation is passing.

Salvador Samayoa, minister of education; Enrique Alvarez Cordoba, minister of agriculture and livestock; Manuel Sevilla, under secretary of revenue; and Claudio Tona Velasco, president of the Farming and Livestock Development Bank made public their irrevocable resignations.

The minister of labor, the under secretary of economy, the under secretary of culture, youth and sports, the attorney general for the poor and the president of the Salvador Agrarian Reform Institute withdrew from the government on 31 December.

In addition to the ministers of education and agriculture, Under Secretary of Education Roberto Barahona and other secondary officials resigned today.

Samayoa said that his hopes for making deep changes in El Salvador have been frustrated by the oligarchy which has retaken power here.

End of Crisis Predicted

PA022302 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2224 GMT 2 Jan 80 PA

[Text] San Salvador, 2 Jan (ACAN-EFE)--Three buses servicing the urban sector were burned this afternoon by leftist activists in various parts of San Salvador. Members of extreme leftist clandestine organizations also destroyed an interdepartmental bus this morning.

This is happening at a time when the armed forces have rejected the demands of most of the cabinet members and other high officials who are demanding the withdrawal of Mario Antonio Andino as member of the government revolutionary junta without explaining the reasons for this demand.

They have also demanded that the young military officers who overthrew Gen Carlos Humberto Romero on 15 October 1979, declare themselves as opposing oligarchies.

Msgr Oscar Arnulfo y Galdamez has been mediating between the junta and the cabinet during the past few hours. It is expected that the crisis will be overcome this afternoon.

FARABUNDO MARTI ORGANIZATION PRAISES CUBAN REVOLUTION

PA022040 Havana International Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 2 Jan 80 PA

[Text] The victory of the Cuban revolution on 1 January 1959 marked the beginning of a new era in the history of the Latin American nations, a history characterized by continuous struggles in favor of true independence and against imperialism. This is what a communique sent to the Cuban people and Communist Party by the Salvadoran guerrilla organization Farabundo Marti states. The communique was sent on the occasion of the 21st anniversary of the triumph of the Cuban revolution.

The communique notes Cuba's advances in the construction of socialism and reaffirms the militant solidarity of the Farabundo Marti organization with all people facing imperialism, fascism and reaction throughout the world.

NICARAGUA

CUBAN INFLUENCE, GUIDANCE IN ISLAND CLAIM DENIED

PA022332 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 2151 GMT 2 Jan 80 PA

[Text] Bogota, 2 Jan (LATIN)--The Nicaraguan Government today denied that its claims over the Roncador, Serrano and Quitasueno islands in the Caribbean, which Colombia considers its own, are being guided from Cuba.

The statement was made by Nicaraguan Interior Minister Tomas Borge in an interview with a Colombian television newscaster.

"Cuba, the United States or anybody else is not going to tell us what to do or direct our international policy," the former combatant of the Sandinist National Liberation Front said.

He added that there are certain interests which want to break the unity that has appeared in Latin America and especially to hinder Nicaraguan relations with the Andean Pact countries.

In his interview with the "TV-Hoy" newscast, Tomas Borge reiterated the Nicaraguan claim over the keys and charged that foreign interests exist "to create an artificial conflict which can only be solved through international organizations."

JUNTA ISSUES DECREE ON 200-MILE TERRITORIAL SEA LIMITS

PA021605 Managua BARRICADA in Spanish 24 Dec 79 p 7 PA

[Junta decree establishing Nicaragua's 200-mile territorial sea limits]

[Test] The Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction of the Republic of Nicaragua, whereas:

I. The sovereign right of states to the continental shelf and the adjoining sea has been internationally recognized. This recognition has been expressed in multitudinous unilateral actions, treaties, agreements, covenants and international conferences.

II. Nicaragua's present and future needs call for the utilization of the wealth and natural resources lying within these areas of sovereignty and jurisdiction to benefit the people and eradicate underdevelopment and dependence.

III. Until 19 July of this year of liberation, foreign intervention prevented the Nicaraguan people from fully exercising their right over the continental shelf and adjacent sea. Nicaragua is entitled to this by virtue of history, geography and international law.

Therefore, exercising its powers, it enacts the following law on the continental shelf and the territorial sea:

Article 1. Nicaragua's continental shelf is, in its entirety, an integral part and a natural prolongation of the national territory; therefore, it is subject to the nation's sovereignty.

Article 2. Nicaragua's sovereignty and jurisdiction over the sea adjacent to its coasts covers 200 miles.

Article 3. The sovereignty and national jurisdiction over the continental shelf and the adjoining sea also covers and encompasses the airspace and all islands, cays, shoals, reefs and other geographic features lying within the limits defined in the preceding article--whether they are above or below the water surface or underneath, protruding from or adhering to the continental shelf.

Article 4. The adjacent 200-mile sea area will be open to innocent passage by merchant ships of all nations, in the manner and under the conditions set forth in Nicaragua's internal laws and international treaties or agreements.

Article 5. All wealth and natural resources located within those areas of sovereignty and jursidiction are [part of] Nicaragua's national wealth and are independent of any real or ficticious occupation of the previously defined areas by Nicaragua.

The exploration, extraction, utilization and administration of such wealth and natural resources are the exclusive rights of Nicaragua without prejudice to the rights and obligations assumed under international treaties or agreements.

Derogation

Article 6. The present law abolishes any previous provisions in conflict with it.

Effect of the Law

Article 7. The present law will take effect on the date of its publication in the official gazette.

Issued in Managua on 19 December 1979, "year of national liberation."

Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction.

(Signed) Violeta B. de Chamorro, Sergio Ramirez Mercado, Alfonso Robelo Callejas, Moises Hassan Morales, Daniel Ortega Saavedra.

Ramirez Defends Sea Limits

PA012321 Managua LA PRENSA in Spanish 26 Dec 79 pp 1, 12 PA

[By Marcio Vargas A.]

[Text] "This is a legal issue and it has nothing to do with force. It is a matter of conviction which is within the framework of the Sandinist principle of defending the national sovereignty. It would be illogical for us not to demand our sovereign rights following the victory of the Sandinist revolution."

These statements were made by government junta member Sergio Ramirez Mercado to LA PRENSA shortly after the publication of the Colombian Foreign Ministry's harsh statements regarding the Nicaraguan Government's decree claiming sovereignty over a 200-mile sea limit, which includes the Serrano, Quitasueno and Roncador cays.

"We are merely upholding a right," Ramirez said. He added that the Nicaraguan Government does not believe that the claim over the 200-mile sea limit will radically affect relations with Colombia because "we believe that this will have to be solved through the adequate means of discussion among civilized countries."

"If we do not deploy a navy frigate it is first of all because we do not have one and secondly because we are not warmongers," Ramirez Mercado said.

Questioned about the view of some people in Nicaragua who do not think this is the right moment to claim sovereignty over a 200-mile territorial sea, he said that "they are the same ones who said that it was not the proper moment to confront the dictatorship when the final offensive was being planned."

"Those who say this," he added, "are the ones who always feel that it is not the proper time for anything."

Regarding reports from Colombia indicating that Costa Rica supports Colombia's desire to take possession of the Roncador, Quitasueno and Serrano cays, Ramirez said he thinks this is logical. "Costa Rica did this because it signed an agreement with Colombia on the division of their territorial waters," he added. "We will asked international courts to review all those treaties and agreements," he said.

Referring specifically to the Barcenas-Meneses-Esguerra Treaty, Ramirez said that it was a result of the intervention which Nicaragua was experiencing at that time (1928).

He noted that discussions on the treaty began when Adolfo Diaz was in power and that it was signed when Jose Maria Moncada was in power. They are both considered traitors in Nicaragua. "If we do not even recognize the legitimacy of the Diaz and Moncada governments, we recognize even less the international agreements those traitors signed," Ramirez said. "That treaty is a result of the intervention," he added.

Questioned about the possibility that the U.S. Congress will ratify the treaties by which the gringo government cedes "its" rights over the cays to the Colombian Government, Ramirez said: "There are some senators who understand that it is not up to the United States to cede rights over that part of our territory. However, even if those treaties are ratified by the U.S. Congress, I do not think this will greatly affect our position because those treaties clearly state that the United States recognizes Colombia's alleged rights except in the case of claims by third parties.

At the end of the interview, Ramirez said that the way Colombia has reacted is a sign of its insecurity over the legitimacy of its rights over the cays. "They feel so insecure that they have reacted with great virulence," Ramirez noted. He reiterated that Nicaragua did not act from warmongering motives when it claimed its legitimate right over a 200-mile territorial sea. He added that even Colombia and Costa Rica have also claimed this 200-mile limit.

Regarding the Colombian foreign minister's dangerous allusion that the Colombian Government's dispute with the Cuban Government in the UN Security Council is linked with Nicaragua's claims, Ramirez merely said: "That is nonsense, pure nonsense."

RELATIONS PLANNED WITH ALL NATIONS EXCEPT ISRAEL

PA030435 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 1900 GMT 2 Jan 80 PA

[Text] In 1980, our government will establish friendly relations with all the nations of the world and also with those countries with which the corrupt Somozist government never had friendly and diplomatic relations.

The only country with which our country has never had any type of relations, nor do we believe will have, is Israel. As we know, we have established relations with many countries that helped to maintain the corrupt Somozist government. For our people, it is inconceivable that Israel, which historically has been the victim of great genocides, helped with war materiel the biggest dictator and genocide in history, the corrupt dictatorship of the Somozas.

WORKERS FRONT LEADER DARCE PRESSURED BY SANDINISTS

PA262155 Managua EL PUEBLO in Spanish 21 Dec 79 p 5 PA

[Text] Some days ago, Alvin Darce, leader of the Workers Front, [FO], was visited at his home in Ciudad Dario during the late evening hours by Cmdr Carlos Nunez, member of the National Directorate of the Sandinist National Liberation Front (FSLN), and Eden Pastora Gomez, guerrilla commander and deputy minister of the interior.

The event attracted the attention of Darce's neighbors, especially since the talks lasted for over 3 hours, during which the bodyguards of the military leaders remained on alert in the area.

Darce was one of the commanders of the Anti-Somozist Peoples Militia (MILPAS) which seized all the power held by the Somozists in Ciudad Dario. In addition, Darce joined the Sandinist squads fighting in the mountains of Matagalpa, Sebaco and other towns.

It is known that the reason for the Sandinist commanders' visit was to persuade Darce to break off his membership in the FO. At the same time, he was warned that if he failed to do so he would have to face the consequences. The headquarters of the FO is in Alvin Darce's home. For this reason, his home has been raided and he has been arrested on many occasions.

During the talks, the labor and peasant leader said that his organization advocates unity in support of the principles of the proletarian struggle, but this should not be interpreted as a willingness to see the organization disappear. He said that those who understand unity to mean subjection are not really in favor of unity. Darce spoke out for the democratic right of laborers and peasants to organize freely. He said that his working post within the revolution is assigned by the Central Committee of the FO, and that he is a disciplined revolutionary.

NUNEZ APOLOGIZES FOR RAID ON CTN OFFICES

PA282320 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1002 GMT 28 Dec 79 PA

[Text] Managua, 28 Dec (ACAN-EFE)--Revolutionary Cmdr Carlos Nunez today publicly apologized for the raid that Sandinist soldiers recently carried out in the offices of the Nicaraguan Workers Central (CTN), of Social Christian persuasion.

Four armed Sandinist soldiers, on duty at the Ricardo Morales Aviles house, where the Sandinist National Liberation Front's (FSLN) National Directorate offices operate, left their vigilance posts to chase a "suspect." In the course of the chase they stormed the CTN Headquarters. There they asked for a "drivers' union" leader and when they did not find him, they fired several shots and left, according to the charges made by Nicaraguan Social Christian Party officials, who have described the incident as "clearly aimed at intimidating and subjecting the central."

Commander Nunez, a member of the FSLN National Directorate, told Radio Sandino that this had evidently been a case of an abuse of authority, because there had been no intention or order to carry out such a raid on the CTN's headquarters.

According to Nunez, "We are identified" with that central "within a framework of unitarian feeling and those responsible for this action will be duly sanctioned."

COMMUNIST PARTY OFFICES SEARCHED BY EPS

PA231542 Managua EL PUEBLO in Spanish 31 Dec 79 pp 1,8 PA

[Text] EL PUEBLO has learned that the office of the Communist Party of Nicaragua was searched on Thursday by members of the Sandinist Peoples Army [EPS].

On that day, the EPS searched the party's office in the Los Robles neighborhood, the residence of party leader Eli Altamirano and the offices of the Central of Labor Action and Unity (CAUS) and the Workers' Center for Social Studies (COES) in Managua. We tried to get in touch with those affected but we were unable to obtain interviews. The EPS public relations office has not issued a report on these actions.

Commander of the revolution Carlos Nunez said the following about the Communist Party in BARRICADA, the official newspaper of the Sandinist National Liberation Front (FSLN): ". . . but in the specific case of the Communist Party, we have learned of proposals which hinder the efforts that have been made. It has attacked the FSLN in public statements and its leaders have capriciously tried to prevent the activity of union leaders of the Sandinist Workers Central (CST), and have tried to confuse the masses." (BARRICADA, 11 December)

Regardless of the reasons why the FSLN carried out such military operations, we believe that the differences among workers' organizations should not be solved through administrative and violent paths but through ideological confrontation in front of the masses. This is why we regret the continued use of methods which we thought had been overcome in our current political situation.

Party Accepts FSLN Apologies

PA231546 Managua EL PUEBLO in Spanish 14 Dec 79 pp 1,8 PA

[Text] Since it is common knowledge that the office of the Communist Party as well as those of mass organizations directed by the party were raided and searched in the past few days, we asked the party to express its view. At the party headquarters, Eli Altamirano, [secretary general], stated the party's opinion.

"After the searches were carried out we asked the Sandinist National Liberation Front [FSLN] Directorate to give us an explanation," Altamirano said. "The following day, on Friday last week, we received their representatives who explained that the decision was made unknowingly by a military official. They apologized and we accepted their apologies. Therefore, we do not believe that this incident in any way affects our relations with the FSLN. The fact that our headquarters and the offices of the Central of Labor Action and Unity (CAUS) were raided does not have any greater repercussions."

Regarding the well-known statements by Cmdr Carlos Nunez against the Communist Party, Eli Altamirano said that "we will issue a public reply which we are now drafting."

The Nicaraguan public is eagerly awaiting this reply.

BREZHNEV, KOSYGIN CONGRATULATE CASTRO ON ANNIVERSARY

FL311851 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 31 Dec 79 FL

[Text] On the occasion of the commemoration tomorrow, 1 January, of the 21st anniversary of the triumph of the revolution, maximum Soviet leaders Leonid Brezhnev and Aleksey Kosygin have sent congratulations to Fidel Castro, first secretary of the party and president of the councils of State and Ministers.

The Cuban revolution holds a prominent and worthy place among the noteworthy events of the 20th century. Its victory has served and continues to serve as a source of inspiration and confidence of their own strength for many peoples that have undertaken the road of national liberation and progressive social transformations, says the message. It goes on to add Brezhnev's and Kosygin's congratulations.

The Cuban revolution, which developed in the complex and difficult conditions of the imperialist blockade and which has had the invariable active support of the Soviet Union and other socialist countries, has inspired the workers to undertake great enterprises. The Soviet people are sincerely gratified by the historic achievements of the Cuban people in the field of socialist restructuring of life, in developing the economy, culture, education and public health, and in forging the young generation of builders of the new society. The Republic of Cuba has gained great prestige worldwide by its internationalist solidarity with the peoples who are fighting for liberty and independence and by its policy of peace and constructive international cooperation. Cuba's contribution to the work of the nonalined countries movement and to the success of the movement's high-level conference held in Havana has been great, adds Brezhnev's message. The Soviet leaders stressed the broad and multifarious development of Soviet-Cuban cooperation and the strengthening of the brotherhood and friendship of the peoples of the two countries.

GDR, Ethiopia Congratulate Castro

FL011916 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1901 GMT 1 Jan 80 FL

[Text] The maximum leaders of the GDR, Erich Honecker and Willi Stoph, have congratulated Commander in Chief Fidel Castro on the occasion of the 21st anniversary of the triumph of the Cuban revolution. In their message, they mention the success with which the Cuban people are building socialism under the leadership of the Communist Party and in close alliance with the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries.

In Addis Ababa, Ethiopian President Mengistu Haile Mariam asserted in a congratulatory message to Fidel that Cuba not only has emerged victorious over the acts of aggression but also has become a source of inspiration for anti-imperialist forces. After praising the nonalined countires' sixth summit, the Ethiopian president described Fidel, chairman of the nonalined movement, as champion and spokesman of the developing countries in the struggle against oppression, exploitation and social and economic backwardness.

Cypriot Communists Send Congratulations

FL311317 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 31 Dec 79 FL

[Text] The communists of Cyprus have expressed their admiration for Cuba's anti-imperialist internationalism and their gratitude for Cuban solidarity with the Cypriot people's liberation struggle.

A message from the Progressive [as heard] Party of the Working People to Fidel Castro, first secretary of the Communist Party of Cuba, conveys warmest congratulations on the 21st anniversary of the victory of the Cuban Revolution and good wishes for future achievements in the building of socialism in the Caribbean country.

Ustinov Greets Raul Castro

FL011256 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 1 Jan 80 FL

[Text] On behalf of the USSR Armed Forces and myself, I cordially congratulate you and the members of the Revolutionary Armed Forces on the occasion of the national day of the Republic of Cuba--the day of liberation. This is stated in a message sent to Army Gen Raul Castro, minister of the Cuban Armed Forces, by the USSR defense minister, Marshal Dmitriy Ustinov. The message closes emphasizing that on this day of celebration the Soviet combatants wish their Cuban comrades-in-arms new successes in combat and political training for firm defense of the peaceful creative work of their people.

NICARAGUAN ARMED ACTION ANNIVERSARY MARKED

FL311311 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 31 Dec 79 FL

[Text] The first official ceremony after the triumph of the Nicaragua revolution in commemoration of the fifth anniversary of the "Juan Jose Quesada" operation has been held at the auditorium of the Communications Ministry in Havana.

The ceremony was presided over by Pelegrin Torras, Cuban vice minister of foreign affairs; Carlos Rojas Ubeda, representative of the Sandinist National Liberation Front and Nicaraguan ambassador to our country; and (Alvaro Deroy), also known as Commander Ezequiel.

Commander Ezequiel made the opening remarks referring to the 27 December 1974 armed action known as Juan Jose Quesada operation in which a group of Sandinists stormed a party being attended by the U.S. ambassador and top officials of the Somoza government.

Carlos Rojas Ubeda made the closing speech. He spoke of the advances achieved by the Nicaraguan revolution only 5 months after its triumph. He also expressed gratitude for the assistance offered by Cuba from whose revolution, he said, we can gain many experiences. Lastly, he said he was pleased to share with the Cuban people the 21st anniversary of the triumph of the Cuban Revolution.

DAILY WORLD SAYS ATTACKERS OF UN MISSION GO UNPUNISHED

FL011305 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 1 Jan 80 FL

[Text] The newspaper DAILY WORLD asserts that the terrorists who attacked the Cuban and Soviet UN missions remain unpunished although U.S. authorities know who they are. The organ of the U.S. Communist Party recalls that the counterrevolutionary organization Omega 7 assumed responsibility for the terrorist attacks as well as for the recent killing of Eulalio Negrin, member of the Committee of 75 [of Cuban community abroad].

Weeks before Negrin was murdered, adds the newspaper, he had delivered to U.S. authorities a list containing the names of 12 professional assassins of Omega 7 and this list has not been published yet despite repeated threats that executions by this organization would continue.

PINAR DEL RIO GOVERNMENT HOLDS REGULAR SESSION

FL311259 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 31 Dec 79 FL

[Text] The People's Government Provincial Assembly in Pinar del Rio has held a session with the attendance of Deputy Julio Camacho Aguilera, member of the party Secretariat and first secretary of the party in Havana City. A total of 16 resolutions were approved at the session including a congratulatory message to Vilma Espin, member of the party Central Committee and president of the Federation of Cuban Women, for having won the international Lenin Prize for strengthening peace among peoples.

The report read at this third regular session of the provincial government organ stresses that during the period of 1 August to 30 November the Executive Committee reached 160 agreements of which 125 were fulfilled and the others remain to be implemented.

The delegates also examined the unfavorable conditions of the sugar harvest and harm being caused to the tobacco crop by the high incidence of diseases in the nurseries.

Reports on cultural activities, the future development of the capital of Pinar del Rio until the year 2000 and the work of the public health sector in connection with the infant mortality rate were examined and approved.

CAMACHO CHAIRS STATE SECURITY ORGANS AWARD CEREMONY

FL311340 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1200 GMT 31 Dec 79 FL

[Text] A ceremony for presentation of the 29th anniversary seal of the state security organs to a group of comrades has been chaired in Pinar del Rio by Julio Camacho Aguilera, member of the party Central Committee Secretariat and first secretary of the party in Havana City.

Lt Col Carlos Reyes, chief of the State Security Organs Department in Pinar del Rio, read the interior minister's order which recommends presentation of the high award to citizens who have given systematic support to the Interior Ministry since the triumph of the revolution. Julio Camacho Aguilera, Orlando Lugo Fonte, president of the People's Government Provincial Assembly, and Ramiro del Rio--the latter two members of the party bureau in Pinar del Rio--and Lt Col Manuel Borjas, member of the committee of the maximum political organization in the province, and others received the award.

Speaking at the ceremony, Camacho Aguilera stressed with emotional words the high honor which the recognition represents. He emphasized the important work done by Cuban state security organs to preserve the gains of their always triumphant revolution.

ANAP MEMBERS URGED TO CONTINUE SOCIALIST CHANGES IN FARMING

FL011410 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1339 GMT 1 Jan 80 FL

[Excerpts] Jose Ramirez Cruz, president of the National Association of Small Farmers [ANAP] and member of the party Central Committee, has sent a letter to ANAP peasants, leadership cadres and workers on the occasion of the 21st anniversary of the triumph of the revolution.

On the arrival today of another anniversary of the revolution, the ANAP national directorate sends you greetings which also express the organization's recognition of the enormous efforts you have made over the past 21 years of revolutionary victories.

Cuban peasants, adds the letter, today can look back to those years with the satisfaction of having assimilated the process of transformations. Today we commemorate the anniversary with 800 agricultural-livestock production cooperatives which express the determination of peasants to continue advancing on the path of the socialist transformation of our agriculture.

The year that has just ended was not altogether favorable for our agriculture. Limitations in certain resources and subjective deficiencies resulted in not reaching the results expected, the letter says. Jose Ramirez Cruz' letter to ANAP members points out that 1980, the year when the party will hold its second congress, will be one of great efforts. It stresses that we must continue the growing effort of moving to superior methods of agricultural-livestock production so as to attain greater achievements.

ACADEMY OF SCIENCES NATIONAL REVIEW MEETING OPENS

FL290023 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 29 Dec 79 FL

[Text] The national annual review meeting for 1979 of the Cuban Academy of Sciences [ACC] has opened at the academy's Camilo Cienfuegos Hall with a report of ACC President Dr Wilfredo Torras.

Officials chairing the meeting include Jose Ramon Fernandez, member of the party Central Committee and vice president of the Council of Ministers; Jose Felipe Carneado, member of the Central Committee and chief of its Department of Science, Culture and Education; and Gaspar Jorge Garcia Gallo, chief of the science section of the Central Committee.

Torras emphasized that the principal activities of the academy in 1979 primarily were aimed at responding to resolutions of the first party congress and guidelines emanating from the eighth plenum [of the Central Committee]. The tasks proposed for 1980 include intensifying fulfillment of ACC pledges for the current 5-year period.

The ACC national review meeting will last until tomorrow with the participation of more than 200 directors, deputy directors, members of the scientific council and guests.

COMMENTARY CALLS FOR FIRMNESS IN ALL ACTIVITIES

FL021347 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1145 GMT 2 Jan 80 FL

[Revolutionary Armed Forces and Interior Ministry Combatants Political Information Program commentary]

[Text] This new year which has begun, the 21st year of the [Cuban] revolution, 1980, is the year of the second congress of our [Communist] Party. This label is cause for joy. The whole nation knows the importance of this event, its significance and what it represents not only for its vanguard leadership but for the life of the country. At the close of 1979 our top leaders clearly defined our difficulties, the main objective and subjective problems, the things which affect us all and those which we have been called on to face, combat and resolve.

Our party has called for us to be demanding. But this phrase which now is being repeated and used as a slogan in worker collectives, among the masses of workers, students and combatants are not mere words nor do they signify a mere campaign. To be demanding is above all else a daily attitude, a revolutionary behavior at each work place in the face of every productive, organizational and administrative task and which in addition to being demanding with others calls for being demanding with oneself.

Therefore to be demanding first of all implies being self-critical--seeing to it that if we are demanding with others we have first been demanding with ourselves and that in calling for efficiency in others we are already efficient. This is the spirit of being demanding which has been expressed by our commander in chief. It is an attitude which should not be marked by abuse of authority and exaggerations, but manifested and carried out in its just measure so that everyone fulfills his duties.

The year 1980 provides our people with tasks calling for enormous effort, unselfishness and above all else organizational rigor in completely fulfilling every quota with work efficiency and quality results. In production, for example, the problem is not only whether or not the plan is fulfilled. The quality of the product must be considered, and also whether management is adhering to the required level of quality and whether the product is positive or not. Sometimes in fulfilling a goal the processes are accelerated. At the last moment marathon sessions are held but cost and quality are not watched. Something similar happens with educational tasks. It is not enough to achieve 100-percent levels of education at work places. Rather, one must achieve this without doing it just to get it over with. One must reach the goal as a result of conscientious, systematic and daily study and really learning the studied material.

As is already traditional among our people, drives, historical dates and great events are sources of superior plans and objectives which honor these aforementioned events. The year 1980 will not lack these events. On the contrary, this year begins with two outstanding reasons which should be mentioned--the task of facing problems, difficulties and deficiencies with the proletarian spirit as stated by Fidel, and the second congress of the [Communist] Party. Arriving at the top party meeting with these proposals completed will without a doubt be the greatest stimulus for our working and revolutionary people. Arriving at the second congress review of the year having achieved the fundamental objectives set for the year will also be a legitimate result of the response of the proletarian masses to the call for efficiency in all areas of national life.

BRIEFS

DOCTORS TO GUYANA--Sixteen Cuban specialists have arrived in Georgetown, Guyana, for a 2-year medical assistance mission. The team will relieve 22 doctors who have been working in the Guyanese capital and five other sites in the country for 18 months. The team is led by surgeon (Rafael Salazar). [Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1200 GMT 29 Dec 79 FL]

MEXICAN CULTURAL TIES--Haydee Santamaria, president of the Casa de las Americas, has received at the headquarters of that institution the director general of the National Fine Arts Institute of Mexico, (Juan Jose Bremer), and the members of the delegation he heads. The fraternal ties that the Casa de las Americas and Mexican National Fine Arts Institute maintain were reaffirmed at the meeting. [Text] [Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 29 Dec 79 FL]

CTC HARVEST APPEAL--The Central Organization of Cuban Workers [CTC] has issued a call to all its canecutters in connection with the GRANMA editorial of 19 December. The CTC points out in the statement that the workers are reaching important agreements aimed at achieving a greater rate of sugarcane cutting and productivity. [Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1200 GMT 29 Dec 79 FL]

CARIBBEAN AFFAIRS

CARICOM SECRETARY DISAPPOINTED IN TALKS WITH CANADA

FL272106 Kingston Domestic Service in English 2030 GMT 27 Dec 79 FL

[Text] Caribbean Community Secretary General Dr Kurleigh King today expressed disappointment with the outcome of the first meeting of officials of the Community and Canada to hammer out specific areas of cooperation under a CARICOM-Canada agreement signed last January.

Dr King said the CARICOM team which visited Ottawa for the talks in November had been [word indistinct] that Ca adian officials were hedging on several issues and he expressed the view that this could have been the result of a change of government in Canada this year. Dr King added that the recent parliamentary defeat of the Joe Clark administration and the calling of fresh elections for February of next year [words indistinct] the uncertainty would continue for some time. The CARICOM secretary general noted that the CARICOM team hoped for very firm statements from Canadians on such issues as the level of financial aid from Canada to CARICOM over the next several years, access to Canadian markets for the CARICOM goods [words indistinct] and identifying the institutional arrangements for industrial cooperation.

Dr King also expressed disappointment at the outcome of negotiations for a new (central) agreement to the Lome Convention between the ACP [African, Caribbean and Pacific countries] and the EEC. He said that while the 6.5 billion U.S. dollars provided for in the new convention for aid to the ACP states was higher than the amount in the [word indistinct] agreement, it was not enough to wipe out the inflation experienced over the life of the previous 5-year pact.

BARBADOS

COMMUNICATIONS MINISTER LINDSAY BOLDEN RESIGNS

FL022042 Kingston Domestic Service in English 2030 GMT 2 Jan 80 FL

[Text] The communications and works minister of Barbados, Lindsay Bolden, has sent in his resignation to government effective December 31st, 1979. A spokesman for Prime Minister Tom Adams' office has confirmed the resignation has been received; however, he declined to give any details, but he said the resignation has not been accepted by Prime Minister Adams, and discussions were still going on. According to reports, Mr Bolden and the prime minister yesterday discussed the resignation. Mr Bolden, who was appointed as Barbados' agriculture minister in 1976 after the Barbados Democratic Labor Party came to office was subsequently transferred to the Communications and Works Ministry in a cabinet reshuffle in 1978.

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

AMITY GROUP CALLS FOR RELATIONS WITH CUBA

FL021214 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 2 Jan 80 FL

[Text] The Dominican Committee of Friends of Cuba has demanded from the Antonio Guzman Fernandez government the immediate reestablishment of trade and diplomatic relations with Cuba.

The Dominican committee also called on that Caribbean country to redouble their demands for relations with Cuba, such as were sealed between Jose Marti and Maximo Gomez in the 1895 war in Cuba.

ST LUCIA

LOUISY REJECTS NEW PROPOSAL THAT HE STEP DOWN

FL312041 Kingston Domestic Service in English 2030 GMT 31 Dec 79 FL

[Text] St Lucia's prime minister, Allan Louisy, has rejected a new proposal that he step down by March of next year. Mr Louisy is one of the key figures in a power struggle now taking place inside the ruling Labor Party in St Lucia. The announcement of Mr Louisy's position was made last night by his deputy, Mr George Odlum, who is the other key figure in the power controversy. In a radio and television news conference, Mr Odlum declared that the fight for control of the government was far from over despite the fact that Mr Louisy had agreed to hand over certain of his portfolios.

Last night's news conference followed a broadcast last week by Mr Louisy explaining why he had decided against stepping down at year end in accordance with an agreement he made with his party colleagues after their election victory last July. In the current dispute between Mr Louisy and Mr Odlum, the deputy prime minister was accused of making a series of unilateral decisions permitting St Lucia to fall in diplomatic relationships, among other things.

ST VINCENT

NEW PARLIAMENT SWORN IN, OPPOSITION LEADER NAMED

FL272120 Kingston Domestic Service in English 2030 GMT 27 Dec 79 FL

[Text] The official leader of the opposition party in St Vincent was named today. He is the New Democratic Party's (Carlton Willians), who was one of the five newly elected members of Parliament in the country's recently concluded elections. Mr (Williams) appointment was announced when he and 11 other successful candidates in the December 5th elections were sworn at the new session of Parliament which opened in Kingstown this morning. The St Vincent Labor Party won 11 of the 13 seats in the House of Assembly in the country's elections.

PNC EXPRESSES OPTIMISM ON COUNTRY'S FUTURE

FL312047 Kingston Domestic Service in English 2030 GMT 31 Dec 79 FL

[Text] Guyana's ruling People's National Congress, the PNC, is optimistic about the country's future as it approaches the decade of the 1980's. In editorial comment in its official NEW NATION newspaper today, the PNC said it looked forward to the coming decade with hope and confidence. The PNC qualified its optimism, however, by adding that it was not unmindful of the tremendous problems and challenges which this new period will undoubtedly bring.

The ruling party's optimism over the future contrasts sharply with predictions made by the opposition parties which has so far commented on prospects facing Guyana for the new year. Both the Marxist-Leninist People's Progressive Party and the smaller leftist Working People's Alliance have painted a gloomy picture of the future political and economic situations in Guyana.

HYDROPOWER, ALUMINUM SMELTER PROJECTS PLANNED

FL311450 Bridgetown ADVOCATE-NEWS in English 25 Dec 79 p 15 FL

[By Mohamed Hamaludin]

[Excerpts] Georgetown, Guyana, Monday, (CANA)--Guyana expects to know in the new year, 1980, whether firm arrangements can be tied up for its ambitious multi-billion-dollar hydropower and aluminium smelter scheme, Energy and Natural Resources Minister Hubert Jack said last Saturday.

Mr. Jack told a news conference that preliminary discussions between a Guyana Government team led by him and the World Bank earlier this month have "greatly enhanced" the prospects for the realisation of the scheme.

Guyana formally applied to the World Bank last June for assistance in funding the project, and, according to Mr. Jack, preliminary report sent to Guyana last October and the subsequent discussions in Washington December 5-7 resulted in a number of points being cleared up.

"Our impression of the talks is that they have advanced the prospects of the realisation of this project and that the bank has a positive attitude towards the project", the minister said. He added that it was established and accepted by the bank that the project was technically feasible and Guyana was able to demonstrate that it was financially sound. He added that with the world caught up in an energy crisis, the bank is concentrating on the hydropower aspect of the project, and Guyana will be looking for a technology partner and an investment parter for the smelter.

The bank is now to prepare a final report on the project and Guyana will prepare a total project brochure to be used in discussion with prospective technology partners for the smelter. Mr. Jack added that this part of the work should be completed early in the new year.

Minister Jack was optimistic as to the chances of securing financing from the bank for the hydropower scheme, and also on finding the partners for the smelter because of the favourable conditions here for such a project. He reiterated an earlier announcement that the government will be prepared to treat the project as an "enclave" project in that it would probably be isolated from the rest of the economy so as not to interfere with the national economy through drawing off skilled manpower and other resources.

He did not see any adverse impact on the country's leftwing ideology from financial backing from Western sources in that, he said, socialist countries themselves were seeking to attract foreign capital and publishing investment codes.

"What the country needs is development and the hydropower aluminium smelter project is the answer", he said.

He added however that government would not accept any financial support which carries with it political strings, such as attempts to influence a change of ideological direction for Guyana.

Mr Hack said preliminary discussions have taken place with Brazilian officials on the possibility of Guyana's southern and western neighbour buying some of the power from the hydropower project, but no firm decisions have yet been taken.

He added that Venezuela, which shares the western border with Brazil, had indicated an interest in buying power during the regime of President Carlos Andres Perez, but since the change of government there was no reaffirmation as yet of that interest.

He said his view is that the new administration in Caracas is studying the matter.

VOLUNTARY ARBITRATION PROPOSED FOR BAUXITE INDUSTRY

FL022100 Kingston Domestic Service in English 2030 GMT 2 Jan 80 FL

[Text] Guyana is proposing a voluntary arbitration process for its bauxite industry following two major strikes last year which cost the country over $40 million. The chairman of the Bauxite Industry Development Company, Mr Pat Thompson, proposed the formula for agreed compulsory arbitration in the New Year's message last night. At the same time, it was noted that the government could pass legislation for settling major disputes if unions rejected its suggestion.

Mr Thompson said there should be agreement in advance by both the management and labor to cooperate fully in the arbitration process and to be bound by and implement promptly the findings of the arbitration (?board). He further suggested that arbitrators from both sides should be drawn from a panel nominated by the Consulting Association of Guyanese Industry, Limited.

CONSUMERS ALERTED TO POSSIBLE FLOUR PRICE HIKE

FL022053 Kingston Domestic Service in English 2030 GMT 2 Jan 80 FL

[Text] Guyanese consumers have been alerted to a possible hike in the price of flour because of the escalating price of imported wheat which is now at its highest since 1973. Guyana imports about $15.6 million worth of wheat annually and consumers now pay 13 U.S. cents for a pound of flour. However, the poor Soviet grain harvest and the weakeness of the U.S. dollar as well as strikes by American grain handlers have contributed to the rise in wheat prices, and lately, the Iran issue has also contributed to an increase in world market prices.

The Ministry of Trade and Consumer Protection has said that Guyana will have no alternative but to reduce consumption of flour as it represented a heavy drain on the country's foreign resources.